

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. NOVEMBER 30, 1860.

NO. 66.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
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December 30, 1859-ly. Superintendent.

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AMBROTIPIES, MELAINOTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c., of sizes and cases to suit the tastes of all, taken in the highest style of the art, and on moderate terms.

He invites those who wish to get their likenesses taken, to call and see specimens of his work. Satisfaction will be given or no charge made. W. H. H. HARDIN.

April 13, 1860-w&twtf. Yeoman copy.

HOT AND COLD BATHS

To be had, day and night, at SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP. Feb. 8, 1860.

JOHN L. SCOTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,
OFFICE ADJOINING YEOMAN BUILDING.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that

LEROY D. KING, who did, on the 25th day of September last, kill and murder James Lackey, in the county of Madison, has fled from justice and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said King, and his delivery to the jailor of Madison county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

(L. S.) have hereunto set my hand and caused

the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th

day of Oct., A. D. 1860, and in the 69th

year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.

By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

LEROY D. King, formerly of North Carolina, is about six feet high; rather thin in flesh, will weigh about 145 pounds, red complexion, whisker scattering about his face. He writes a poor hand; will always laugh when talked to; rather dark, sandy-colored hair.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me by

J. B. Anderson, Esq., the Commissioner appointed by me to count the money in the Deposit Bank of Owensboro, Daviess county, paid in stock, and to take the oath of the President and Directors of said Bank, that the same has been paid in as capital stock bona fide; that he has counted the same, and Five Thousand Dollars of the Capital Stock has been paid in by individuals, &c., as required by the charter, and the President and Directors made oath that the same was paid in bona fide as capital stock.

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said King, and his delivery to the jailor of Madison county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

(L. S.) have hereunto set my hand and caused

the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 26th

day of October, A. D. 1860, and in the 69th

year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Sec. of State.

By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

LEROY D. King, formerly of North Carolina, is about six feet high; rather thin in flesh, will weigh about 145 pounds, red complexion, whisker scattering about his face. He writes a poor hand; will always laugh when talked to; rather dark, sandy-colored hair.

oct29 w&t-w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me by

JAMES B. CALVERT, on the 24th day of March, 1858, in the county of Caldwell, has fled from justice, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Williams, and his delivery to the Jailer of Caldwell county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

(L. S.) have hereunto set my hand and caused

the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 15th

day of November, A. D. 1860, and in the 69th

year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Sec. of State.

By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

JAMES WILLIAMS, is about 6 feet in height; weighs about 150 pounds, straight and well-formed; very dark-skinned, dark hair, and brown eyes; has a pickling black eye; general expression of countenance bad; rather grim and austere in his manners; talks very little; rather dissipated in his habits, but never drinks to excess; about 26 years of age. He usually goes well dressed, and presents a genteel appearance in his manners and address. He is now in Texas, and was heard from in Texas only a few weeks ago.

Jan. 12, 1859-t.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that

JAMES WILLIAMS, who killed and murdered one Daniel B. Calvert, on the 24th day of March, 1858, in the county of Caldwell, has fled from justice, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Williams, and his delivery to the Jailer of Caldwell county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

(L. S.) have hereunto set my hand and caused

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Jan. 12, 1859-t.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that

ISAAC HALL and HENRY KING, who were confined in the jail of Montgomery county, under the charge of felony, have escaped from said jail, and are now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for the apprehension of the said Isaac Hall and Henry King, and their delivery to the Jailer of Montgomery county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

(L. S.) have hereunto set my hand and caused

the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 15th

day of November, A. D. 1860, and in the 69th

year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Sec. of State.

By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

ISAAC HALL, is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and inclined to be a little stoop-shouldered; has light hair; is of a light complexion; has blue eyes, and has a vertical scar, near an inch in length, on the left eyebrow, just below the outer end thereof. He weighs about 170 or 180 pounds, and is, upon the whole, rather good-looking. He is slow of speech, rather effeminate and fine voice.

oct17, 1860-w&t-w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that

THOMAS EVANS, committed at the October term, 1860, of the Circuit Court for Franklin county, of the crime of murder, did, on the 14th inst., escape from the jail of said county, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Evans, and his delivery to the Jailer of Franklin county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

(L. S.) have hereunto set

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The following lines are old but inex-
pressibly sweet. We don't know the author,
but the style is very much like Bishop He-
ber's:

FACTS AND FANCIES.

A clothes line in yonder garden
Goes wandering among the trees,
And on it two very long stockings
Are kicking the evening breeze:
And a lot of fancy dry goods,
Whose nature I cannot divine,
Are wildly and merrily flapping
About on the same old line.

And a very fair young lady;
At the parlor window sows;
And I rather conclude if you tried it,
You'd find she'd fit into "them hose."
She's only a half-length picture,
Fore-shortened below the breast;
But the dry goods which dance on the tight rope,
Out yonder just make up the rest.

Soe dream-like she seems—so gentle,
You'd think she was good for earth;
And I feel that a holy spirit
Is banishing vulgar mirth
To its worldly home—by jingo!
What a florish that muslin throws,
And how uncommonly taper
Those stockings go off at the toes!

With eyes like the sky when 'tis bluest!
And hair like the night without star!
The muslin and hose—I can't help it!
Ye still make my thoughts rather queer.
The lady alone is substantiation
The clothes but a fancy ideal;
Yet somehow or other confound it!
I've mixed up the sham with the real.

Oh love! you're the same old sixpence
With the poet, the muff, or the brick;
You go up with a rush, like a rocket,
But come down at last like the stick;
Our loves, be they lofty or lowly,
Platonic or flesh, I pine
That they all, like your dry goods and stockings,
Belong to the very same line.

Jugglery in Algiers—Terrible Performance with Duggers, Scorpions and Red-hot Shovels.

A recent work on Algiers gives the following account of some of the amusements of that lively place and its vicinage. It shows that the Arabs are cleverer than even our friend Heller, who is now astonishing the southern people by his experiments in magic:

In a few moments the tambourines were again in full force, and the shrieking and yelling were again repeated, but this time the number of dancers was increased. One of the Arabs took a sword, and having stripped to his loins, ran it for nearly a quarter of an inch into his stomach, twirling it around at the same time like a gimlet. To a certain degree there was no deception in this, but the absence of blood raised my suspicions that the sword fitted into an old scar long used for the purpose, especially as it was introduced sideways. Then he ran it into the nape of his neck in like manner, twirling it round as before, but still no blood followed. The invisible women seemed pleased at this feat, for another "lu, lu, lu!" swelled around us, and then the frantic dancing went on. Presently four or five instruments resembling thick kitchen shovels were brought in red-hot, and I felt the sudden glow on my face as they were taken past me. When the Arabs beheld these, their cries changed into another key, and by gestures they seemed like wild animals eager for food. Each man took the glowing iron, placed it on the worn part of his head, and then stroked it caressingly with his naked hand. During this feat there was a sickening smell of burnt flesh, and a slight smoke arose from the skin of the performers whenever the ruddy metal touched it. Then, having licked them all over with their tongues, they placed them between their lips, holding them firm with their teeth, and leaping for a few moments still higher, in tune to the untiring thunder of the tympana. A large scorpion was now brought on one of the tambourines, and as I touched it with a stick en passant it darted up its poisonous tail, leaving no doubt as to its vitality. One of the Arabs took up the reptile by its head, placed it in his mouth, and swallowed it, making a horrible crunching noise in the process of mastication. How he escaped the effects of its sting is more than I can imagine; but, at all events, the unnatural meal seemed to give him new life for the maddening orgies. One of the dancers now stepped forward with a dagger about a foot in length, and lifting up his eyelid thrust it some way in just over the eyeball, and walked about with the weapon thus apparently sticking out of his eye. Then he drew it slowly out, and the host, at my request, having handed it to me for examination, I found that it was sharp as a needle and perfectly solid. The voices of the women, at this period, were louder than I heard them before, and so long did the shrill applause continue, that the Arabs looked up hastily, and said "Hush," in the same sort of contemptuous tone with which a charity schoolmaster endeavors to stop the clatter of his refractory pupils, and the obedient chorus instantly subsided. Half a dozen cactus leaves were now brought in, and the moment the dancers perceived them, they left off their frantic gestures, and groaned, like dogs, on their hands and knees. The African cactus, or Barberry fig, grows round Algiers into a regular tree of twelve feet or so in height, and the leaves are large in proportion, being generally about a foot long and a half an inch thick, and are very thickly covered with strong prickles of an inch in length. These prickles are as thick as a drugged pin at the base, and very firm, so that the handling of the leaf is a matter of difficulty and pain, and should the point of the prickle break in so doing, it forces itself beneath the skin and causes excruciating agony. The Arabs crawled adroitly toward the man who held the leaves, baying like the dogs they imitated, and as he held one forth they thrust their heads forward and took rapid bites, devouring it, seemingly without the slightest inconvenience. The green fluid expressed from the herb flowed in streams over their long beards, and I noticed that when they accidentally touched each other they gave a low growl, like curs who are gorging. The applause of the invisible ladies was great, but by no means as enthusiastic as before; the tambourines were again silent, and the performers fell to the ground, as if the superhuman stimulus to their exertions had been removed. I drew a deep breath as I left the house, like one who has, by a timely awakening, been relieved from the incubus of some terrible nightmare, and as I threaded again the narrow streets, the delicious night air cooled and refreshed me.

A lady who had read of the extensive manufacture of odometers, to tell how far a carriage had been run, said she wished some Connecticut genius would invent an instrument to tell how far husbands had been in the evening, when they just stepped down to the postoffice, or went out to attend a caucus.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH Nov. 26.

At a meeting called by prominent Republicans, held on Saturday evening, at the District Court room, Mayor McDowell presiding, a committee on resolutions reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, intelligence has been received from Southeastern Kansas which leaves little room to doubt that civil war has been added to the curse of famine, which already oppresses that section; therefore,

Resolved, That, without expressing any opinion as to the causes which may have led Montgomery, Jennison, and their followers, or any bands of men acting with or in opposition to them, to the renewal of violence and disorder in that section of Kansas, we regard it to be our duty as citizens of the Territory to denounce their unlawful and insurrectionary acts, and to support the Executive authority of the Territory in restoring and preserving the public peace.

Resolved, That the recent expulsion by the General Government of settlers in the county of Cherokee from their houses on the neutral lands at the beginning of winter, and in a season of utter destitution and famine, was an act of cruelty and oppression unparalleled in the history of a free people, but that such expulsion cannot afford even a plausible pretext for adding to the miseries of the people by the renewal of civil war in the counties of Bourbon and Linn.

Resolved, That, having settled beyond a doubt the question of slavery in Kansas, we condemn all attempts to embroil us in controversies and collisions arising out of that question with the people of our neighboring State, whether made by Disunionists without or by Nullifiers within our borders.

The resolutions were supported by Messrs. Ewing, Johnson, Delshay, and others, and opposed by Messrs. Anthony and McClellan, on the ground that no information had been received to justify the belief that civil war existed in the Territory. Amid much excitement, the report of the committee was declared adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

In the evening, after the adjournment, those opposed to the adoption of the report, organized another meeting at Stockton Hall, Judge James McCalloch in the chair. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, It is reported that difficulties of a serious character exist in Southeastern Kansas; and whereas, we have no reliable information on the subject; therefore,

Resolved, That we withhold all action in the matter until facts connected with the case can be satisfactorily ascertained.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair for the purpose of ascertaining the facts with regard to the nature and origin of these difficulties and their extent.

Resolved, That the acts of the Administration, its officers and its agents, with reference to the New York Indian lands and the neutral lands, constitute a series of outrages unparalleled in the history of any government.

Resolved, That we consider any violation of the laws of our country, and that any and every one who, after an impartial trial, is or are found guilty of such violations, should suffer the same as the law prescribes.

Messrs. E. C. Bancroft, A. C. Wilder, and A. C. Salyer were appointed a committee.

Adjourned.

We have intelligence from Lawrence, that acting Governor Beebe arrived there on Saturday, having had an interview with Montgomery. At the time of the interview, Montgomery, with forty-three men, was engaged in the trial of a man charged with kidnapping a free negro. The man, whose name was not given, was found guilty and hung in the presence of Beebe.

Fort Scott has not been harmed nor Paris sacked, has been reported.

Arrivals by stage at Kansas City, on Saturday evening, report all quiet.

By a private letter from Lawrence we have another account of the interview of Secretary Beebe with Montgomery. The account says that Beebe found Montgomery trying a man named McDonald, whose alleged offense was that of being in favor of the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and that the flight of Judge Williams and the court was not warranted by the circumstances in the case."

The Border Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—A special dispatch to the Democrat says that the border expedition under Gen. Frost encamped near the Smithton terminus of the Pacific Railroad, awaiting orders from the Governor.

Rumors are current in Jefferson City that the Governor ordered the troops to return in consequence of the President having given Harney orders to pursue and arrest Montgomery wherever found.

Another more probable report is that the troops will remain in camp for the present, and a mounted squad, under competent command, will be sent to the neighborhood of Fort Scott to report at headquarters with all possible speed, and that the movements of the troops will be in accordance with the official information brought back.

From South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 27.—Gov. Gist, in his message, devoted many pages to local and State affairs. He says the view of secession becomes doubly important; we will have direct trade with Europe, and advises the State to further enterprises for such purposes by guarantees of five per cent. Referring to postal matters, he says he is authorized by the postmaster at Charleston to say that as soon as the State secedes he will sever his connection with the Federal Government and obey the call of the State. This, with the resignation of the postmasters generally, would enable the State to establish her postal arrangement herself unembarrassed. He suggests, as a temporary expedient, to use Adams Express. He further suggests that probably arrangements will be made between South Carolina and the Federal authorities for a given time, until other States secede, and a Southern Confederacy is formed. If the Government insists on considering South Carolina in the Union after the ordinance of secession, the present postal arrangement must cease, and another under the State authority must be established. The Governor advises the prohibition of the introduction of slaves from States not members of the Confederacy, and particularly border States. He says let them keep their slave property in our borders, and the only alternative left them is emancipation by their own act, or action of their confederates. He hopes, however, that all the slave States will unite in a Southern Confederacy. He advises the passage of a most ample and stringent law against abolition incendiaries, to supersede lynching and deter violations.

The Governor, referring to the action of South Carolina in sending Mr. Memminger to Virginia and the failure to obtain the cooperation of the Southern Conference, except Mississippi and Alabama, says all hopes of a concerted action of the South are lost, and but one course is left South Carolina to act consistently with honor, interest, and safety, and that looks neither to the right nor left, but to go straight forward to the consummation of her purpose. It is too late now to receive propositions for a conference, and South Carolina would be wanting in self-respect to entertain the propositions looking to the continuance of the present Union.

The Governor entertains no doubt that Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas will immediately follow her, and other Southern States will complete the galaxy. He says: "It is gratifying to know that, if a resort to arms is necessary,

we have a tender of volunteers from all the Southerners and from some of the Northern States, who will flock promptly to her standard and share her fortunes." He concludes thus:

"I cannot permit myself to believe that, in madness or passion, an attempt will be made by the present or next administration to coerce South Carolina after secession, or to interfere with the imports or exports; but if I am mistaken, we must accept the issue, and meet it as becomes men and freemen, who infinitely prefer annihilation to disgrace."

The Storm on the Lakes.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.

The storm on Saturday and Sunday was the most severe that has occurred for many years. The damage to buildings in the city was not heavy. The demolition of the Casting House, Palmer & Wadsworth, in course of erection, being the principal one. The marine losses, so far as heard from, are as follows:

Schooner Comet, previously reported, ashore in the bay with a cargo of oats; bark **Toronto**, ashore near Barcelona, with a cargo of coal; schooner **Fanny Gardner**, ashore near Comet, no cargo; propeller **Forest Queen**, ashore at Bally's Harbor, gone to pieces, a propeller, supposed to be the **Dacotah**, of the New York R. R. line, ashore at Eighteen Mile creek. She left Buffalo on Friday afternoon with a double crew on board, all of whom have perished.

The propeller **Jersey City** of the New York and Erie Railroad line, reported foundered near Dunkirk. All on board perished.

Two or three propellers and a number of sail vessels are ashore on the Canada shore. Most of the fleet down arrived safely, losses being confined mostly to the vessels bound upward.

The schooner **J. S. Newhouse** was ashore near Goodrich, C. W. The schooner **Wm. Maxwell** was ashore above Sugar Loaf Point; the crew all perished excepting one man.

The schooner **Sacramento** was ashore near Port Colburn. The schooner **Tornado** with a cargo of corn from Chicago was wrecked near Kingston; crew all lost, and vessel gone to pieces. The schooner **Enterprise** was ashore at Long Point. The schooner **Callaway** was ashore near Port Stanley, and gone to pieces.

The propeller **Wm. Chase**, of Chicago, and N. P. Goodell, of Buffalo, were to-day towed into the river at Sarnia, completely covered with ice, with every man on the Goodell more or less frozen. The brig **Curtiss Mann**, bound from Chicago to Buffalo, went ashore near Goderick, C. W. Crew safe, but the vessel is a total loss.

The **Cadet**, of Detroit, arrived at Goderick safe, and reports seeing a loaded vessel in the lake running under bare poles and shipping heavy seas, and suspecting that she must have foundered. Schooner **Cuyahoga** went ashore at Port Colburn, and **Jennie Mack** three miles above there. Three other vessels, names unknown, were ashore at Point Au Boeuf. Bark **Sunshine** and schooner **Kenosha** safe under Long Point, but damaged. Schooner **Marco Polo** capsized near Long Point. Schooners **St. George**, **Mary**, **Wild Rover**, and two or three others, names unknown, ashore near South Bay, Lake Ontario.

From Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 26.

Gen. Harney and Gov. Medary arrived at the Fort this morning and leave for Southern Kansas to-morrow morning with one hundred dragoons and two pieces of artillery. Capt. Bain, in command of troops, has started from Fort Riley to the same destination. The two divisions will rendezvous at Mound City, sixteen miles from the Missouri State line. Secrecy is preserved by the officials regarding the plan of operation.

Montgomery acknowledges the late murders. He stated that no fugitive slave could be taken back to Missouri, and said he would continue his operations against that State, Arkansas, and Texas. If the troops came against him in larger bodies he would dodge them, but would whip any small parties.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 27.

The mail coach from Fort Scott arrived here this evening, bringing Jesse Morrison, Esq., Register of the Land Office at Fort Scott, who furnishes the following dispatch touching the late disturbances:

"Four Scott, Nov. 25.

"Much of the excitement here during the last week has been without reasonable cause. The business of the Land Office has been interrupted, and no fears exist that it will be. It is the prevailing opinion here, that the flight of Judge Williams and the court was not warranted by the circumstances in the case."

The Border Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—A special dispatch to the Democrat says that the border expedition under Gen. Frost encamped near the Smithton terminus of the Pacific Railroad, awaiting orders from the Governor.

Rumors are current in Jefferson City that the Governor ordered the troops to return in consequence of the President having given Harney orders to pursue and arrest Montgomery wherever found.

Another more probable report is that the troops will remain in camp for the present, and a mounted squad, under competent command, will be sent to the neighborhood of Fort Scott to report at headquarters with all possible speed, and that the movements of the troops will be in accordance with the official information brought back.

From South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 27.

The Legislature has just read, for the first time, a bill to arm the State, and to raise \$400,000 for that purpose. Tenders of aid from other States continue to come to that government, and so strong and universal is the feeling, that the moment that a command shall have been given, 700,000 soldiers, within their own boundaries, from the mountains and the sea, will come forward to the defense of South Carolina, and they all would go down and die sooner than see the State a subjugated province, than positively submit to a continuance of northern encroachment on their rights.

Palmetto Flags Hoisted in Baltimore;

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.

An association composed of persons calling themselves Southern volunteers, displayed the Palmetto flag from their place of meeting to-day. A large crowd was attracted by the novelty of the thing, and the flag was greeted with groans and hisses from the crowd, and with plaudits from the volunteers. Capt. Jones, of the bark Isabel, also displayed the Palmetto flag from the masthead of his vessel this morning, when all the ships in his vicinity immediately ran up the stars and stripes.

**At the sale in Berlin most of Hum-
boldt's pictures sold at the rate of thirteen
cents apiece. The best sale was the "Three
Graes" for \$24.**

The United States is a model Hotel

Exciting Scene on the Stage at Melbourne —The Rival Danseuses.

Miska Hauser, the violinist, thus describes an exciting scene which he recently witnessed in Melbourne, Australia: The curtain rose. A French dancer, an elegant, supple young lady, of no great beauty, but much expression, and apparently on good terms with herself, appeared in the scene, in her short lace dress, received by an outburst of applause, and by the martial trumpets of the orchestra. But from the other side came a youthful, blooming Spanish creole, with beautiful eyes, large and soft; her complexion rosy, her figure tall; in fact, the impersonation of Terpsichore. She bowed modestly—it was her first appearance at Melbourne—and the enthusiasm of the public, surprised by her beauty, manifested itself in vehement cheers. The two dancers struggled for the palm of victory in a graceful Tarantula. Like two glittering butterflies they whirled round, accompanied by music and applause. The merciful Parisienne made use of her most seductive wiles, of her most refined *pivettes*, of her most enchanting attitudes; but the creole seemed patronized by the Graces themselves. Thundering applause encouraged her; and as often as she came forward with her graceful modesty, nosegays, and rings, and bracelets were thrown at her feet. The French lady struggled with her her strength against the triumph of her rival, until disheartened and exhausted she fell to the ground. The creole approached her with compassion to raise her, when suddenly the Parisienne darted up, and with looks full of hate and fury, boxed the ears of her rival. The audience hissed and booted while she exclaimed, with much passion: "The wretch tripped me!" The poor creole declared with much dignity that she was innocent of the meanness; but a vulgar word which slipped out of the lips of the French dancer against her, suddenly aroused all the passions of the South in her bosom, and a singular struggle began. The two excited ladies rushed upon each other, and wrestled and tore, and pulled one another's hair, while the thunders of the gallery made the whole atmosphere vibrate. I never saw a more natural performance. The better class of the public did not interfere, but seemed rather to be amused by these olympic exercises, until the creole, bleeding and fainting, was carried away from the scene. Some of the spectators, who from a box, had witnessed the spectacle, were revolted at the conduct of the Parisienne, and sent for the police to arrest her, but her friends collected and resisted the constables. A riot ensued; a portion of the public rushed upon the stage; they jumped across the orchestra, the fiddles and bass violins were broken; the ladies were fainting; children crying, and I took to my heels with my fiddle, and ran away without stopping until I reached my hotel.

The Storm on the Lakes.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

Published by A. G. HODGES & CO.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1860.

Valedictory.

The term for which the undersigned engaged to edit the Commonwealth expires with this number. During my brief connection with this paper, I have endeavored to combat fairly what I considered to be the errors of the late Breckinridge party, and to advocate the maintenance of the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. It may be consoling to those meddlesome and impudent editors who, proceeding upon the assumption that I was a fugitive from the Democratic party, took great pains to misstate my position—to know that I have never surrendered the fundamental principle of Democracy, viz: Non-intervention by Congress with the domestic affairs of the States and Territories.

When Major Breckinridge consented to lead a faction that was in direct antagonism with this great principle, I, in common with over twenty-five thousand Democrats in Kentucky, refused to follow him. Believing from the first, that the sectional dogmas of the secession party were subversive of our institutions, pregnant with sectional strife, and promotive of the triumph of Black Republicanism, I felt it to be not only a privilege, but a duty, to join with the Union men of Kentucky in resisting the spread of such pernicious doctrines. The proprietors of the Commonwealth were perfectly aware of my antecedents and of my preferences when they offered me the position of campaign editor of their paper. The defection of the Breckinridge wing of the Democratic party having rendered the success of Senator Douglas an impossibility, I sincerely desired that John Bell might carry Kentucky, and labored earnestly to promote that result. True, I voted for Mr. Douglas, but not until I had first satisfied myself that Mr. Bell could carry Kentucky without the votes of the friends of Mr. Douglas.

Whether I am ever connected with another newspaper or not, I am sure that I shall desire nothing more ardently than the complete overthrow of that faction, which by turning traitor to its former principles, destroyed the National Democratic party, and thus secured the election of Abraham Lincoln.

I should have retired from the Commonwealth as quietly as I came into it, but for the fact that my connection with it has been gravely and ostentatiously charged upon me, in a manner implying any quantity of political turpitude upon my part. Because I declined filling the columns of this paper with personal matters, during the late canvass, there are those who are silly enough to believe that I desire to keep my connection with a profound secret. Hoping its readers will excuse this, the first and last "personality" of its campaign editor, I beg to bid them a cordial farewell.

J. H. JOHNSON.

MEETING OF SOUTHERN LEGISLATURES.—In view of the excited state of the Southern mind and the probable action of the Southern Legislatures in reference to the recent election, it becomes a matter of interest to know when these Legislatures meet, although some of them will convene in special session. The following States hold legislative sessions biennially, viz: Delaware, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida, Tennessee, Louisiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Texas. Alabama meets November 12; Arkansas, November 5; Delaware, first Tuesday in June; Florida, Georgia, and Texas, first Monday in November; Louisiana, third Monday in January; Maryland, first Wednesday in January; Mississippi, first Monday in January; Missouri last Monday in December; Tennessee, first Monday in October; North Carolina, fourth Monday in November, and Virginia second Monday in January.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEW YORK.—The official returns of New York are now all in. According to the New York Post, Lincoln's majority is 47,557. Morgan, for Governor, running but 2,515 behind Lincoln in the whole State. Since 1856 the total anti-Republican vote has diminished 6,306. It will be recollect that while Fremont had 80,129 plurality over Buchanan, he lacked 44,475 of a clear majority over all his opponents. The total electoral vote this year was, Lincoln, 361,733; Fusion, 314,176. The Albany Evening Journal's footings vary slightly from those of the Post. They give Lincoln 361,367, and the Fusion ticket 312,640 votes. Lincoln's majority 40,737.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Paducah Herald of the 22d inst. contains six articles personally abusive of Governor Magoffin. To be abused by John C. Noble is praise that any honorable gentleman may well be proud of. We congratulate the Governor.

A memorial is in circulation in Maryland, urging the Governor of that State to call a special session of the Legislature, to take into consideration the present exciting condition of the country.

The unanimous selection of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens and Dr. Perkins, by the citizens of Taliafero County, Ga., as delegates to the State Convention, is a cheering indication of the growing conservative sentiment of the State.

CONVICTED.—Hermogene Perry was convicted of the murder of Auguste Drose, in New Orleans, on Friday.

Amos Kendall on Secession.

SECESSION—No. II.
To Strengthen the Union was the Leading Object of Congress in Recommending, the Convention in Framing, and the People in Adopting the Present Constitution.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH:

In our first number we have shown that the States composing the Federal Union from 1778 to 1789, had solemnly plighted their faith to each other in the articles of confederation that the United States should be "perpetual." These articles constituted the Constitution of the United States until 1789, when they were merged into our present Constitution.

We will now show that the object of the change was not to relieve the States from their *perpetual obligation*, or in any way to weaken the Federal Union, but to give it greater strength and to furnish it with means to perpetuate itself by relieving it from dependence on the States for the execution of its acts.

By the Articles of Confederation, Congress had power to determine the amount of revenue necessary to be raised for the service of the United States, and apportion it among the States; but whether the necessary taxes should be levied, or duties imposed and collected, depended on the State authorities.

The consequence was that not long after the close of the revolutionary war, through the refusal or neglect of some of the States to fulfill their Federal obligations in that respect, the United States found themselves without means to support the public credit or to perform the functions then intrusted to them. It, therefore, became necessary that the United States should have power to levy taxes and duties, and collect them without the aid or interposition of the States. This required that the United States should have independent legislative, executive and judicial powers, together with the means of executing their acts and decisions. To such a pass had the neglect or misconduct of some of the States brought the affairs of the United States, that there was imminent danger of a dissolution of the Union from the want of self-sustaining powers.

The history of the United States for some years after the close of the Revolutionary war, is replete with difficulties growing out of weak and unstable government, and with expedients proposed by the statesmen of that day, to put an end to them. Finally, the minds of all intelligent and patriotic men settled down in the conviction that an effectual remedy was to be found only in a thorough revision of the Federal Constitution, and the delegation to the United States of sufficient powers to enable them to command respect at home and abroad, and especially to preserve the Federal Union. This conviction found expression in a resolution of Congress, adopted on the 24th of February, 1781, in the following words, viz:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of Congress, it is expedient that on the second Monday in May next, a convention of delegates, who shall have been appointed by the several States, be held at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein, as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government and the preservation of the Union."

There was already, by compact, a "perpetual Union," and this perpetual Union it was the avowed object of Congress to preserve, by a revision of the "Federal Constitution." South Carolina was present by her delegates, and doubtless voted for the resolution.

The several States concurred in this recommendation, and, in appointing their delegates, recognized and designated the object in view.

Virginia stated the object to be, "devising and discussing such alterations and further provisions as might be necessary to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union."

North Carolina stated the object to be "to discuss and decide upon the most effectual means to remove the defects of the Federal Union, and to procure the enlarged purposes which it was intended to effect."

South Carolina stated the object to be "to devise and discussing all such alterations, clauses, articles and provisions as might be thought necessary to render the Federal Constitution entirely adequate to the actual situation and the future good government of the confederated States."

All the other States stated their object in similar language—all encouraging the project of giving additional power and strength to the "perpetual Union" already in existence.

The object of the convention which framed the Constitution, in this respect, is shown in the letter signed by "George Washington, President," transmitting that instrument, as framed by him, to the President of Congress. He says:

"In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American—the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence."

Thus we have distinctly avowed the leading object of Congress which recommended the calling of the convention, and of the convention itself after they had finished their work.

The convention proposed that the constitution framed by them should be submitted for ratification, not to the Legislatures of the States, but to a convention in each State, chosen by the people thereof, and Congress adopted their recommendation. Conventions were held, the proposed Constitution was ratified, and thus became the act of the people. Their acts in ratifying it are set forth in the preamble, and foremost among them is the increased stability of the Union.

It was unnecessary to repeat in the Constitution that the Union should be perpetual, because on its face it purports to be of unlimited duration, and contains within itself the means of perpetuating its own existence. The ratifications of all the States were unconditional, and, in the language of Mr. Madison, bound them "forever."

The State of Vermont was not a member of the "perpetual union" established by the articles of confederation; but when she came in under the Constitution, she expressly recognized its perpetual obligation. By her convention she declared that on her admission into the Union by Congress, the Constitution of the United States should (in their own words) "be binding on us and the people of Vermont forever." Yet who at that day supposed it was more binding on the people of Vermont than it was on the people of South Carolina?

It thus appears that Congress, the State Legislatures, the Philadelphia Convention, and the people of the States, in exchanging

the articles of confederation for our present Constitution, intended to give additional strength and security to the Union. Yet, if the doctrine of secession be sound, they did not understand their own work, and exchanged a "perpetual union" for one which any discontented State may break up at pleasure.

In another article, I shall endeavor to show that the men of that day did not fail in their object, but in fact added strength and stability to the pre-existing Union.

AMOS KENDALL.

A Cool Dose for Ignorous Stomachs.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, administered some sharp thrusts to the Secessionist politicians in his speech at Milledgeville. Referring to the remark of Mr. Cobb, a brother of Secretary Cobb, that the Union had proved a failure, he said:

"A failure in what? In growth? Look at our expence in national power. Look at our population and increase in all that makes a people great. A failure? Why we are the admiration of the civilized world, and present the brightest hopes of mankind."

"Some of our public men have failed in their aspirations; that is true, and from that comes a great part of our troubles." [Prolonged applause.]

The struggle of Mr. Cobb for the Senatorship gave this a point which was appreciated by the audience.

In regard to the declaration of Senator Toombs, who was present, that he asked the State to give him the sword, for if she did not give it to him, as God lived he would take it himself, he said:

"I have no doubt that my honorable friend feels as he says. It is only his excessive ardor that makes him use such an expression; but this will pass off with the excitement of the hour. When the people in their majesty shall speak, I have no doubt that he will bow to their will, whatever it may be, upon the sober second thought." [Applause.]

Vote of Tennessee.

We have received the vote of all the counties in this State, official and reported, which foot up as follows:

Breckinridge..... 70,700

Douglas..... 66,440

Bell..... 11,428

Bell's plurality over Breckinridge is 4,266, and the majority against Mr. Bell is 7,162.

In this summary we have excluded the vote cast in Sequatchie and Cumberland counties, an act of the last Legislature providing that they should vote with the counties from which they were originally taken, and having voted as distinct counties, their votes are illegal, and will be excluded at the official count. Their vote stood:

Bell..... 436

Breckinridge..... 340

Douglas..... 42

The Governor's proclamation announcing the result will be found in our advertising columns this morning.—*Nashville Union.*

Sharp Practice.

We are gratified at seeing the many favorable notices the press all over the Union are giving our United States Hotel; because we know so well they are deserved.

We consider the United States one of the very best Hotels in Louisville. We often dine there.—*Louisville Democrat.*

If the Journal and Democrat were only half as near right in their politics as they are in their hotel notions, there would be very little difference between us and them.

[*Louisville Courier.* If the Courier only had half as much brain as it has stomach, there would be none at all.

[*Louisville Democrat.*]

HOGS IN TENNESSEE.—The Gallatin Examiner says: "The weather for the few days past has been sufficiently cold for slaughtering, and many of our farmers have been quite busily employed. Owing to the scarcity of corn in this county, but few hogs were fattened for killing, and the meat now being put up will not more than serve for home consumption—if, indeed, we do not have to draw upon other markets for a little."

HON. H. C. LONGNECKER, late candidate for Congress in this district, has notified Hon. Thomas B. Cooper of his intent to contest his seat in the next Congress. The grounds for such a proceeding are an alleged illegality of the North Whitehall election, in this county, the contestant setting forth that the polls had been kept open after the time prescribed by law.

[*Allentown (Pa.) Dem.*]

DISCOVERY OF GOLD.—While we are going to press, the report is prevalent about town of the discovery of gold by the workmen engaged at the artesian well. The excitement occasioned by this rumor is easier imagined than described. Several small pieces have been dug out, which are pronounced by those posted in such matters the genuine stuff. Should it prove to be so, the vein is a rich one.—*Des Arc (Ark.) Union.*

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THE unan-

Ames Little Pilgrim has the following:

Little Susie H., poring over a book in which angels were represented as winged beings, suddenly remarked with much vehemence,

"Mamma, I don't want to be an angel—and I needn't—need I?"

"Why, Susie?" questioned her mother.

"Humph! leave off all my pretty clothes, and wear *fodders* like a hen!"

TYPHOID FEVER.—We understand that the typhoid fever has made its appearance in the Female Academy, Rev. Mr. Hill, Principal, at Shelbyville, Ky. Our informant says twenty-five pupils are down with it at present.

POSTOFFICES DISCONTINUED.—The following Indiana Postoffices have been discontinued: Saluda, Jefferson county; Smithland, Shelby county; Alma, Putnam county; and Indiana Furnace, Vermillion county.

DEATH OF A REPORTER.—Mr. Frank Littlejohn, a one time reporter for the St. Louis Evening News, died at the City Hospital in St. Louis, on Thursday last, while in a fit of delirium tremens.

Said a certain individual to a wag, "The man who has raised a cabbage-head has done more good than all the metaphysicians in the world." "Then," replied the wag, "your mother ought to have the premium."

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WISH TO SELL AT PRIVATE SALE A VALUABLE NEGRO WOMAN, about 38 or 39 years old, sound and healthy; a fine NEW CARRIAGE, which was made in Salem, Ohio, and has never been used; FOUR JACKS, one 4 years old next spring, and the others younger; and FIFTEEN JENNETS, of different ages.

Good bargains will be given.

Nov 20 w&twt. L. W. MACEY.

H. WHITTINGHAM, NEWSPAPER & PERIODICAL AGENT, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

Continues to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the best terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Bac number supplied to complete sets, Nov. 24, 1858.

Notice to Tax Payers.

I shall be compelled to return all who have not paid their taxes by the

FIFTEENTH OF DECEMBER, 1860.

as delinquents. I would therefore advise all who have not done so to pay their taxes before that day, as it will save me much trouble, and themselves some expense.

My duty on the north side of the river being sick, I must request those who live on that side of the river to call at my office and pay their taxes. H. I. TODE, S. F. C.

Yeoman copy 3 times. Nov. 30, 1860.

For Sale.

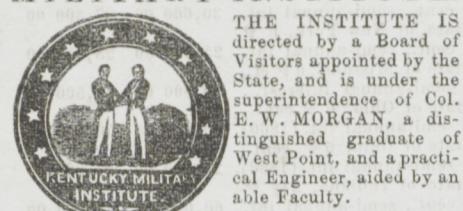
A Negro Woman, a New Carriage, and Jacks and Jennets.

I WISH to sell at private sale a valuable NEGRO WOMAN, about 38 or 39 years old, sound and healthy; a fine NEW CARRI

FRANKFORT UNION SEMINARY.

The undersigned beg leave to announce to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that they have established a first class Seminary for young ladies, which will be conducted strictly on the principles of the best institutions of the age. The course of education embraces all the branches calculated to give a finished, polite education. We are graduates from two of the best seminaries in the north, and bring abundant testimonials as to our superior acquirements as thorough English and classical scholars and as successful teachers. We respectfully solicit your patronage, and pledge ourselves that our school shall be surpassed by none in the State. The school will be opened on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1860, for day pupils only. The scholastic year consists of forty weeks. Tuition, primary department, \$30.00 Higher English and Belles Lettres, 40 00 French, extra, 20 00 Painting in oil, 20 00 Pastel and Monochromatic, each, 15 00 Oriental, Grecian, and Italian, each, 8 00 Hair Flowers, Worsted or Leather-work, each, 6 00 Drawing and Water Colors, each, 5 00 Being perfectly acquainted with the best literature of ancient and modern times, none but the best text books will be used in school. Discipline mild but firm. MARY M. GRAVES, NELLIE A. YEAW. For particulars inquire of us at the Capital Hotel. [Aug. 29, '60.] Yeoman copy.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.



The course of study has

all that is taught in Colleges, and more in Mathematics, Mechanics, Machines, Construction, Agriculture and Mining; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, and Modern Languages.

School of Architecture, Engineering, Commerce, Medicine, and Law, admit of selecting studies to suit time, means, and object of professional preparation.

The twenty-seventh session will open Sept. 10, 1860. Charges \$100 per half year, payable in advance.

Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute Franklin Springs, Ky." or the undersigned. P. DUDLEY. June 27, 1860.—by. Pres't of the Board.

IN PRESS.

STANTON'S TREATISE FOR Justices, Sheriffs, Executors, Guardians, etc., IN KENTUCKY.

NOW READY.

A NEW EDITION OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF KY.

Approved and adopted by the General Assembly, 1851 and 1852, and in force from July 1, 1852, with all the amendments subsequently enacted, and notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.

BY HON. RICHARD H. STANTON. With supplement, embracing the Acts of a General Nature, passed by the Legislature of 1859-60.

Two Volumes, royal 8 v. Price, \$10.00. Made authority in all Courts in Kentucky, by Act of General Assembly.

THE subscribers have in course of publication a work by the Hon. R. H. STANTON, of Mayville, Kentucky, designed to be a complete practical guide for officers in the State of Kentucky, to wit: Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Constables, Coroners, Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Assessors, Processeors, etc.

The work will not only contain a lucid and clear statement of the laws regulating the duties of each officer, but full instructions as to the manner of proceeding, and all necessary practical forms. It will be complete and comprehensive upon all the duties of the officers above named, and will be found highly useful, not only to them but to the legal profession, and all others having business with such officers.

The work will contain about 600 pages printed on fine paper, with clear type, and superior law binding.

ROBERT CLARKE & CO., June 11, '60—6m. Law Publishers, Cincinnati.

COACH FACTORY.

HEMING & QUIN keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of CARRIAGES—an array of Carriages made to order and of the best material. We have sole right of

EVERETT'S PATENT COUPLING, For the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln, and Garrard.

N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages.

All work made by us warranted for one year.

April 2, 1860.—tf. C. A. WITHERS, Sup't.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

MR. WINSLOW, An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO IN 15 HOURS.

THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS IN 12 HOURS.

THROUGH TO CAIRO IN 20 HOURS.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with despatch and at low rates. Mark care E. O. Norton, Louisville.

NEATLY printed Catalogue of the Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above named Nursery, may be had by application to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

Orders may be addressed to HOBBES & WALKER, Williamson Postoffice, Jefferson county, Ky., or to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1854.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Hon. J. H. Harlan's office, St. Clair street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any patron, and of the very best quality of paper.

BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, July 2, 1860.—tf.

Samuel's New Establishment!

HENRY SAMUEL, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, is happy to inform his friends and the public, that he is again established in comfortable and commodious rooms, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes that his old friends and customers especially, who patronized him before the late fire, will now find their way back to his shop. March 12, 1855—by.

SETTLE UP! SETTLE UP!

PERSONS indebted to the estate of Mrs. Margaret Herrmanns, deceased, will please call at my office and settle their accounts. And those having claims against her estate are requested to present them. G. W. CRADDOCK, Sept. 12, 1859—tf.

Adm'r.

THE VESPER GAS, OR AIR LIGHT.

The Cheapest, most Brilliant, and most Convenient Artificial Light in the World!

THE Vesper Gas Light has won for itself a reputation for elegance, economy, safety, and simplicity far beyond any other artificial light. The Vesper Gas flame and fixtures precisely resemble in form those of coal gas; but in brilliancy and purity of light it possesses a decided advantage over even Louisville coal gas. It requires no chimney; there is no need of daily trimming of wick; and the construction of the fixture is so simple that it is not liable to get out of order, a child can manage it readily. The gas burned in the Vesper fixtures is generated from pure coal oil, without any admixture of alcohol or other foreign ingredient. It is entirely free from odor while burning, by a simple contrivance, the vapor being mixed with the atmosphere, producing perfect combustion and a most intense light. The light has been pronounced, by those who have had it in constant use for months, as most pleasant to the eye while reading or sewing, there being no flicker or unsteadiness in the flame. The Vesper Gas Light is portable, and can be used in town or country—in fact, wherever artificial light is required. The fixtures themselves are adapted in styles to suit all tastes, from the plain single-light burner to the most costly chandelier. Each chandelier is perfect in itself; there is no outlet to be made for service pipes. The gas is generated in the burner, and all fixtures, from the cheap single-light burner to the expensive chandelier, make gas works in themselves. They are sold at prices which do not exceed the cost of the ordinary gas fixtures of similar style and ornamentation. A price list will be sent to any address on application.

MERCHANTS

Visiting Louisville should not fail to procure the Vesper Gas Fixtures for their stores.

Churches, Hotels, Public Halls, and Private Residences

Throughout the State can now be fitted up with these elegant and convenient chandeliers, and other beautiful gas fixtures, which add so much to the appearance of such places, and to the comfort of the home circle, and which heretofore could be used only in those favored districts embraced in the coal-gas limits of large cities.

The limited space of an advertisement precludes the insertion here of the numerous testimonials of approval we have received from all quarters. Suffice it to say, scientific men and others who have examined and thoroughly tested the merits of the Vesper Gas Light, pronounce it the best and cheapest artificial light now known.

The proprietor respectively requests responsible merchants in every town and city in the State to communicate with him, beliefing they will find in their interest to aid him in introducing this unequalled light to their customers.

Vesper Fixtures and Coal Oil prepared expressly for this Burner kept constantly on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail.

WM. H. SETTLE,

No. 6, Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.

April 1, 1859—w&twtf.

VESPER GAS.

WE are the Agents for the VESPER GAS, and are prepared to supply customers with Lamps and Coal Oil at Manufacturers' prices. The public are invited to call at our store and examine these Lamps. W. H. KEENE & CO.

April 1, 1859—w&twtf.

Kentucky Central Railroad!



THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most comfortable and reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS

Being made at Cincinnati with the 5:35 p. m. Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, to Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Coal's Peak, and all Western Towns.

And with the 6:00 p. m. Trains, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati and Cincinnati, Dayton, and Dalton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukie, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of car from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight! whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Nicholasville daily (Sundays excepted), at 8:00 A. M., and 11:45 A. M., and Lexington at 5:30 A. M., and 12:25 P. M., and arrive at Covington at 10:35 A. M., and 4:38 P. M.

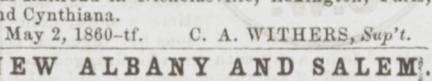
Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Offices in Danville, Harrodsburg, Bryantsville, Lancaster, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Offices of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthiana.

For sale by all Druggists in FRANKFORT. December 9, 1859—ly.

A. G. HODGES & CO., Frankfort, Ky.

Aug. 1860—tf.

CHILDREN TEETHING



MR. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician,

presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething,

by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation

—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action,

and is sure to regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it

it will give rest to yourselves and

Benefit Health to your Infants.

We have just put out and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of the highest commendation of its magical effects and medicinal virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know" after ten years experience and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY in the world in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We

would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you suffering child and the relief that we are sure, yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE, to follow this medicine, if it is used.

Persons ordering this use it.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres't.

J. MILTON SMITH, Sec'y.

H. WINGATE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

Oct. 12, 1859.

Arches

AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS.

(ARCHED AND FLAT.)

A RE cheap as wood, and our manufacture

is capable of supply and demand.

Corrugated Iron Sheets conveniently on hand of all sizes,

painted and ready for shipment, with full instructions for applying them.

Leave orders at No. 66 West Third Street, Cincinnati.

MOSELEY & CO.

April 2, 1860—by.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

N

OTICE is hereby given that we will rigidly

enforce the law against all persons who

trespass on our lands by passing through the same,

leaving down our fences, pillaging our crops and fruit, cutting trees or hunting and fishing on our farms.

R. GILLISPIE,

EMILY SCEARCE,

THOS. S. PAGE.

Franklin county, August 13, 1860.

Artesian Well Water.

A SUPPLY always on hand at

SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.